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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS AS TO HELPING THE SOUTH.

A COMMITTEE ASKS AID FOR REPAIRING THE LEVEES -INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT-HE THINKS THAT POLITICAL DISTURBANCES MAY PRECLUDE CONGRESSIONAL AID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The Senators and Representatives from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, met last night at the room of Collector Casey to consult concerning the levees. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee, composed of Messrs. Alcorn, McKee, Sheldon, Morey, Hodges, and Snyder, to call upon the President and ask his support in procuring an appropriation in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Engineers.

The Committee called upon the President this morning and had a somewhat long interview. Senator Alcorn presented the subject by describing the condition of the districts liable to overflow, and the utter inability of the people to protect themselves by repairing the broken levees, and by showing the value of this alluvial section to the nation at large.

The President said he had always desired to aid in promoting the happiness and prosperity of all the people of the South, but at the same time he felt that the acts of violence, so constantly occurring, would preclude aid from the General Government.

Mr. Sheldon suggested that it was impossible for the people of the State of Louisiana to repair the levees broken by the flood of last year; that the section of country along the river had always been peaceable; that the colored people largely preponderated, and that the people who were disposed to commit acts of violence constituted a very small minority, and that the whole should not be held responsible and made to suffer for the acts of a small portion. He said further that the impoverished condition of the people was one cause of bad feeling and violent action, and that if the vigorous use of power was required to preserve order and protect life, to do acts of beneficence would have a mollifying effect.

The President said his remarks were not intended so much to indicate his own feelings as to suggest what the Committee might have to meet in the feelings of Congress. He had not seen the report, but when it came he would consider the subject and decide what he would do.

After some remarks from other gentlemen and the President, the Committee took their leave, feeling hopeful that the President would recommend favorable action on the part of Congress.

GRANT'S POLICY TOWARD SPAIN. VIS RELATION TO HIS THIRD TERM AMBITION-BE-

LIEF OF EMINENT POLITICIANS. THAT HE INTENDS TO BRING ABOUT WAR TO SECURE HIS RE-ELEC-THE COUNTRY BEING INVOLVED IN A WAR.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- A widespread apprehension exists among leading men in both parties that the Administration will involve the country in a war with Spain before the current year ends. The diplomatic situation is such that the President can at any time change our attitude toward the Madrid Government from one of profound friendship to one of menace, if not of open bosility. He can, if he desires, crowd the Spanish Cabinet into a position where it must either answer threat by threat or exhibit weakness and cowardice that would be fatal to its popularity at home. Unquestionably the conspirators who have just placed the youthful son of Isabella on the throne would choose the alter-native of bluster, if not of actual war, rather than risk the almost certain destruction of the restored monarchy, which would follow in case they yielded to demands made in an imperative tone. Prudence would lead them to shrink from any steps which might lead to a contest in which final victory would be impossible for Spain, were it not for their dread of the fickle Spanish populace and soldiery. As long as a war should continue, Alfonso would be sure of his throne, and his ministers of their portfolios, and an epportunity for plundering the treasury for a year or two is all that any government expects nowadays at Madrid. The motive which it is feared will lead the President to so embroil us with Spain that a declaration of war by Congress will follow a necessity, is well known. Two words express it fully-Third Term. No party ever went out of power while waging a successful war, and the popplar repugnance to prolonging Grant's Administration would, he is said to believe, die amid the clash

APPREHENSION OF CONGRESSMEN. For the past year the Democrats have claimed that Grant was unusing our quarrel with Spain to keep it warm until it could be blown into a flame to serve his third term ambition. It is not to be wondered at that they still hold to this opinion. What is surprising is that so many Republican leaders who are to some extent in the confidence, if not of the President, at least of his Cabinet, now share this apprebension. A Republican of great influence as a party leader, and of sufficient prominence to be occasion ally mentioned as a possible successor to the Presidency, said, a few days ago, that the Cuban question was Grant's trump card, which he would soon play, no matter at what cost to the country. "If you look at the history of our diplomatic dealings with Spain during the past two years, and especially since the Virginius affair," he said, "you will find the key to all the curious enigmas it presents in this dominant idea in Grant's mind-the continued possession of the Presidency. Why were our claims on account of the Virginius massacre not promptly pressed to settlement like those of England 7 Because it was too early to affect the Presidential campaign of 1876. Why was Cushing sent abroad with instructions which will warrant him in bullying the Madrid Government whenever he gets the word from Washiugton; and why were those instructions kept a profound secret for nearly a year? Plainly there has been a plan, well devised and well carried out,

to keep alive our grievance until the time comes for The gentleman to whom this conversation was addressed, said: "If it be true that the President wants to fight Spain, how is he going about it? Congress adjourns in six weeks, and there can be no declaration of war except by joint resolution passed

'Just so, but there can be a state of actual hostilities before Congress meets, which will make a declaration of war a mere necessary formality. The Mexican war began that way. A private note from the Secretary of the Navy to the commander of one of our ships of war in Cuban waters may bring on hostilities. The battle of Navarino was fought in apparent disregard of the instructions from the Min-istry to the Admiral commanding the British fleet. His orders were very pacific, but at the end of one of them the Prime Minister wrote these words: 'Go it. Ned!' The Admiral knew what was wanted of him. and attacked the Turks at the first opportunity."

"Is it certain that Spain would fight ?" "Undoubtedly. The possession of Cuba is the cherished fanaticism of the most fanatical nation in the world. The Alfonso Government would have to fight if provoked sufficiently. Otherwise it would be hustled out of Madrid and across the Pyrenees in

less than a fortnight." Would not the war be so unequal a contest that

it would be ended in a few months." Not so unequal as we in our vanity are wont to suppose. Spain could injure us far more than we could her for the first six months. The English shipbuilders would speedily supply her with a score of Alabamas to destroy our commerce. which is just recovering from the blow three or four Confederate cruisers gave it during the Rebellion. To defend our coasts we would have to build a large pavy.

we would in the end possess, but it would cost us

100,000 men and \$500,000,000 in money." "A bold game to piay, truly, with such stakes sure to be lost, whatever was won," remarked the second party to the conversation. "Do you think Grant would secure the third term as the result of this enormous loss of blood and treasure ?"

"No, I do not," replied the Republican leader; "but that makes no difference, so long as he thinks so. I have no doubt that he now looks upon a Spanish war as the best card in his hand in the desperate game he is playing for a reëlection. Next to that is, in his opinion, the irritation of the South. This card he is now trying in Louisiana, but he keeps his best trump to play last. The only obstacle to his playing it is the Democratic House, which can refuse appropriations to carry on a war. Even that cannot be depended on, for the fighting spirit of the country may be worked up to such a pitch that the House will be forced to vote the money demanded by the Administration. Altogether the situation gives good reason for alarm to those who know something of the plans and purposes of the President. I don't suppose, however, that the masses of our party will ever be convinced that Grant wants and means to have a third term until he shows his band. It takes a long time to wear out the heroworship engendered by the war."

Several other Republicans of almost equal prominence express views similar to those summarized above. A few of less sense, who look on the prolonged supremacy of their party as an end to be secured at all hazards, want the war programme carried out. Others, who are greater foois than they, say that a war would benefit the country, by stimulating manufactures and forcing the issue of more paper money. Upon such idiots argument is

A PRIVILEGE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE DENIALS OF CONGRESSMEN OF THEIR COM-PLICITY IN PACIFIC MAIL AFFAIRS-AN EXPOSI-TION OF LOG-ROLLING-IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO WHETHER WITNESSES BEFORE CONGRES-SIGNAL COMMITTEES SHOULD NOT BE EXEMPT FROM ARREST-PROGRESS OF THE CENTENNIAL

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The past has been a sort of privilege day in the House. At the opening of the session Mr. Storm of Pennsylvania, who had been mentioned in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE as one of these whose names were on the now famous Dillon list, was the first to explain. He admitted the substantial accuracy of that dispatch; that is, he said that at the time he was informed that on that list were the initials "J. B. S.;" that these were his initials; that he had gone before the Committee and positively denied that he ever had a \$1,000 bill changed in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms: that he never had a \$1,000 bill in his life, and that, therefore, there must have been a mistake in putting down his initials, as was stated in the dispatch referred to. He said he had spoken and voted against the subsidy, and had never voted for a job in his

J. Hale Sypher said he never got a dollar on account of the subsidy. No doubt he had had a \$1,000 note changed at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at that time, because he often had large sums on deposit there. He had voted and worked for the subsidy because he desired to have the Mexican subsidy pass, and wished to have the aid of the friends of the Pacific Mail. It is a long time since the science of log-rolling in legislation has been so boldly defended in the House. Charles Hays of Alabama said he got none of the money.

The arrest of the editor of THE TRIBUNE last evening raised in the House to-day a very important question which was embedied in the resolution introduced by Mr. Hoar, and passed by a large majority. That question is, whether a witness summoned by the House to testify before one of its Committees shall not have the same immunity from arrest that is enjoyed by members of Congress, One of the most outrageous breaches this privilege that has recently occurred was the arrest of Hayes, who appeared before the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, and testified in regard to the safe burglary conspiracy. He was ar rested at the instance of Harrington in the Capitol itself, and was kept in jail for months. If witnesses are not to be protected to the same extent that members of Congress are, they will not come here to testify. In many cases they will prefer rather to be punished for contempt of the House on whose order they are summoned, than to risk their rights in courts of this District, which are suspected, sometimes, of being influenced (anconsciously it may be) by the presence of the Administration. This was the view which a large majority of the members of the House seemed to take of the subject, and the report of the Special Committee will, therefore, be looked for with great

Mr. Goshorn, Director-General of the Centennial, has arrived in Washington, and has submitted his report to the President. He represents that the buildings are making rapid progress, all being under contract, and the money to pay for them having been secured. Twenty-four nations have signified their intention of taking part in the exhibition, and 16 commissions have already been accredited to the

THE POLYGAMOUS DELEGATE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE RIGHT OF GEORGE Q. CANNON, DELEGATE FROM UTAH, TO HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE-THEY REC-OMMEND HIS EXPULSION FROM THE HOUSE ON THE SCORE OF POLYGAMY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- A majority of the House Committee on Elections, to which was referred the resolution of the 12th May, 1874, directing investigation of the charge that Delegate Cannon of Utah Territory was disqualified from holding a seat in the House because he was a practical polygamist, has completed its report. Some testimony was taken to establish the fact of the polygamy, which will be presented to the House Committee. The

The testimony in regard to the oath taken in the Eu-dowment House is conflicting, and such as to leave the Committee in doubt whether or not it is irrecon citable with good citizenship and loyalty to the Govern ment of the United States. Some of the witnesses swear that the oath involves a solemn pledge to avenge the death of Joseph Smith upon the Government of the United States, and that sentiments of unrelenting hostility to the United States are taught in the Endowment House. But other witnesses deny these statements in the most positive manner. Severa witnesses swear to having seen Mr. Goorge Cannon in the Endowment House, and the fact is not denied by him. We do not feel called upon to quote the evidence upon this subject. It can be found in full in the printed testimony in the contested election case of George R. Maxwell against the said Cannon. The laws in the case are quoted as follows. That of July 1, 1862, as follows:

are quoted as follows. That of July 1, 1802, as follows:

That every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person what is married or single, in a Territory of the United States are other piace over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall, except in the cases specified in the proviso to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy, and upon conviction thereof shall be panished by a time not exceeding \$500, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Provided nevertheless that this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living, or to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage contract.

The second section disapproves and annuls all acts

Ouly in Cuba could we strike Spain. That island | eret and of the Territory of Utah which establish, sup port, maintain, shield or countenance polygamy, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnties. sacraments, ceremonies, consecration, or other con-

The Committee continues:

It is proper to add that after the adoption of the reso lution above quoted, referring this question to you Committee, an act was passed by the House at the last session, with little or no opposition, which reads as fol-

ate of the United States June 11. 1814. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories. An act defining the qualifications of Territorial Delegates in the House of Representatives. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: No person hereafter shall be a Delegate in the House of Representatives from any of the Territories of the United States who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, have been an inhabitant of the Territory in which he shall be chosen; and no suce person who is guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be elicible to a seat as such Delegate. Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1814.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.

Notwithstanding this fact, the said Delegate was a

Notwithetanding this fact, the said Delegate was a candidate at the recent election, and was actually elected a Delegate for the same Territory in the XLIVth Congress, your Committee think the evidence, unchal lenged as it is by the Delegate, establishes that at the date of his election, to wit, on Aug. 5, 1872, and prior thereto, the said Delegate was, and still is, openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy; which system he notoriously indorses and upholds, in violation of the statute of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, above quoted.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the follow-

Resolution, to wif:

Resolved, That George Q Cannon, Delegate from the
Territory of Utah, be and he is hereby expelled from
the Boor of the House of Representatives, and debarred
the privilege of occupying a seat therein as Delegate
from the Territory of Utah; and that the Clerk of the
House be instructed and directed to strike his name
from the roil of delegates for the XLHIId Congress.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. NATIONAL BANKS AND CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875. Since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, the Controller of the Currency has received applications for the organization of National banks as follows:

One bank in New-York, capital, \$1,000,000; two in Con necticut, capital, \$200,000; two in Maine, capital, \$150,000; one in New-Jersey, capital, \$100,000; one in Kentucky, capital, \$100,000; two in Massachusetts, capital, \$200,000; eight in Pennsylvania, capital, \$850,000; one in Illinois, capital, \$00,000. Applications have been received for an increase of capital from one bank in Kentucky, \$200,008; one in Massachusetts, \$200,600, and three in Pennsylvania, \$310,000. Total, \$3,360,000.

Since the date of the passage of the act above mentioned legal tenders have been deposited for the purpose of reducing circulation, by two banks in New-York State, \$173,000, and one bank in Illinois, \$59,000-total, \$282,000. The Controller of the Currency has appointed C. O. Billings as National Bank Examiner for the City of Boston, in place of Geo. Ripley resigned. The Hon. S. S. Cox introduced in the House of Representatives on the 23d of December a resolution requesting the Controller of the Currency to obtain from the National banks of New-York City a statement of the amount of coin, coin certificates, and checks payable in coin held by them on the 19th and checks payable in coin held by them on the 1941 ult. Since that date the Controller has received reports from the banks exhibiting their condition on the 31st of December, showing that the amount of specie held by the National banks in the City of New-York on Dec. 31, 1874, was \$15,854,155, of which amount \$14,110,955 was in United States corn certificates. These amounts are exclusive of checks payable in coin, which have for the last two years, by the street of the Centraller, becautaryned under the direction of the Controller, becareturned under the head of "cash items."

IMPROVING THE OUTLETS OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Secretary of War sent to the House te-day the report of the Board of Engineers appointed to prepare plans and estimates for the deepening of one or more of the natural outlets of the Mississippi River, and also for a canal from the river to the Gulf. After a thorough examination of the entire subject, they say there is no doubt a designated point of South Pass would be the best, as it would give an unobstructed waterway to commerce in place of a narrow and obstructed one. If the question of cost and maintenance be considered, there is for the St. Philip Canal the estimated sum of \$11,514,200, against \$7,942,110 for the Pass. While the Board are of the opinion that the canal can be the South Pass of the Mississippi be improved by the plan which they submit. They further recommend that if Congress decides to open one of the mend that it Congress decides to open one of the passes of the river, the entire sum necessary to accomplish the work be appropriated at once, or in some way be made available. If the mouth of the river is to be improved by jetties, the work when begun should be pushed as rapidly as possible to its entire completion.

OPPOSITION TO THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS LAW.

A highly respectable delegation of seamen from New-York, headed by a brass band and carrying banners, called upon the Secretary of the Navy to-day to present to him in person a copy of the original petition, signed by thousands of seamen and sent to Congress, asking for the repeal of the act of June 7, 1872, authorizing the appointment of Shipping Commissioners to superintend the shipping and discharging of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States. The Secretary of the Navy was not in at the time, and the Committee were received by Mr. Hogg, Chief Clerk of the department, who, in response to the earnestness with which they expressed their grievances, replied that the Secretary would no doubt have been glad to have seen them; that the navy have been glad to have seen them; that the navy and merchant marine were closely connected, their interests in many respects being identical, and he was satisfied the Secretary, if their cause was just, would aid them as far as possible in removing the burdens of which they complained; but it was Congress alone that could give them relief. The delegation gave three cheers for the navy and retired, the band playing a patriotic air.

ITEMS IN THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day greed to include the following items in the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill:

For refunding to the States their expenses in raising rotunteers, \$297,000; for the construction and maintenance of military telegraph lines, especially in Texas. New-Mexico, and Arizonia, \$55,000; for the publication of official records of the War of the Rebellion, \$50,000; for the collection of bounty, prize money, and other claims of solored soldiers (being the continuance of the work of the late Freedman's Bureau), \$45,000; for the Freedmen's Hospital, \$45,000.

The Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the Committee also after the continuance of the work of the continuance of the

The Committee also, after considerable discussion, voted to move an amendment to the pending Indian Appropriation bill to insert an item of \$297,000 for To-morrow was set for hearing all persons who may desire to appear with reference to any of the various geographical and geological surveys, in behalf of which appropriations are asked.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE

TRIBUNE. Mr. Whitelaw Reid appeared in the Police Court this morning in company with W. W. Corcoran. s. H. Kauffman, and other gentlemen, and his

counsel, A. G. Riddle. Messrs. Corcoran and Kauff-

man gave bail for his appearance to answer the

charge of criminal libel, and the party left the WASHINGTON NOTES WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1878. The Cabinet Session to-day was not of unusual interest. The postal arrangement with Canada

was completed, and a copy will be forwarded to Canada immediately for the proper signatures.

The contract for furnishing the Post-Office Department with letter-scales for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, has been awarded to John A. Baker. He will furnish Fairbanks

Col. J. W. Knowlton of Connecticut has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, vice Wat-The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$147,982 The amount of National bank notes received for redemption to-day was \$472,905.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

PRELIMINARY VOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. TWO BALLOTS IN EACH HOUSE-MR. DAWES LACKS THREE VOTES OF AN ELECTION IN THE SENATE AND TWENTY-THREE VOTES IN THE HOUSE-TALK OF A UNION OF ANTI-DAWES MEN ON ADAMS-JUDGE HOAR'S SUPPORTERS DECIDE TO

Boston, Jan. 19 .- There were two ballots each in the Senate and House to-day. The vote dis closed somewhat more strength for Mr. Dawes than had been anticipated, and considerably revived the spirits of his supporters, which were so badly dashed by their move of yesterday. On the first ballot in the Sonate Mr. Dawes had 18 votes, 3 less than were necessary to a choice ; Judge Hoar had only 5 votes, Mr. Abbott (Dem.), 14, and Gen. Banks, R. H. Dana, jr., and Charles Francis Adams, I cach. Gen. Banks's vote was from the Republican side. On the second vote there was no change, and the Senate adjourned. In the House the first ballot stood: Dawes, 83; Hoar, 52; Abbott, 73; Adams, 14; Bullock, 3; Wendell Phillips, 2; Devens, 2; Gaston, 1. A Republican voted for Gov. Gaston. On the second ballot Mr. Hoar fell off 9 votes, Abbott 2, and Bullock 9, while Mr. Dawes gained 10 votes and Adams ried by a union of the Democrats with the anti-Dawes Republicans. On the second ballot Mr. Dawes maked 23 votes of an election by the House. Speaker Sanford, who had been counted as against Mr. Dawes, had talked in his favor for a week before the election day and voted for him on both ballots. So did Moses Kimball of Boston. Judge Hoar's supporters say that now all the doubtful ones have gone over to Mr. Dawes, and they can hold all that are left; but they are probably not sure of this. Mr. Dawes has received 12 votes more than he obtained at any time last year. The leading men in the Legislature are generally agricust him, but the party machinery is put strongly in operation in his favor, and the defection of Speaker Sanford has weakened Judge Hoar's chances by about to votes. There is an intense feeling of opposition on the part of most of Judge Hoar's supporters, and they feet certain of hold-They went into caucus for consultation immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature, as also did the Democrats. There is talk of a union on Adams to-mor-Democrats. There is talk of a union on Adams to-morrow, but it is not probable that enough votes can yet be given him to make his election sure. His chances are improving, however. The conference of Mr. Hoar's supporters numbered 35 voters. After considerable discussion, it voted to adhere to Judge Hoar in the vote to-morrow, in convention. The Damocrats are quite kkely to nominate Mr. Adams. Two of them went over to him to-day. Compromise candidates have no chance at present. It books now as if it would be Dawes or Adams in is week, but Dawes if anyoody to-morrow. It will be the most dangerous day for his opponents.

MORE FRUITLESS BALLOTING IN RHODE ISLAND.

THE TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD BALLOTS -NO READWAY BY THE LEADING CANDIDATES SINCE LAST JUNE-AN UNSATISFACIORY CAUCUS MEETING-GEN. BURNSIDE NOT REPRESENTED IN

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19 .- The January session of the General Assembly began in this city at 11 o'clock this morning. On the conclusion of the reading of Gov. Henry Howard's message, the two Houses went into Grand Committee at noon to ballot for United States Senator, Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt in the chair. The first ailot taken was the 221 of the contest, and resembled very closely the closing one of the last session, the vote

This showed conclusively that neither of the leading andidates had made any headway since the adjourn-

gent last June, and a motion to adjourn was made and Whole number of votes.....

During the counting of this bailet the Hon. Elwin Metcalf of Providence said he wanted this matter settled, and, believing that it should be settled within the ranks of the Republican party, invited the Republican members to a caucus on the rising of the Assembly. The sensation this invitation caused was somewhat increased by a remark from the Rev. A. Woodbury that the invitation would come better from a member elected upon the Republican ticket. Mr. Metcalf is a Benator voting for milt at the estimated cost, they recommend that Mr. Barstow, and Mr. Woodbury is a Representative popular with the Temperance men, the remark of Mr. Woodbury may be, and perhaps is, looked upon as a and three members absent from the House. There is oue unoccupied seat, caused by a vacancy in the North Providence representation. The billots to-day, therefore, give a very fair exhibit of the situation. The Burnside men claim that they were three votes short, owing to the absence of members. On the situation. The Burnside men claim that they were three votes short, owing to the absence of members. On the rising of the Assembly this afternoon quite a number of members assembled in caucus, as invited by Mr. Metcaif. With the exception of Gen. Burnside, all the candidates were represented. The absence of the Burnside men was noted, and, it is said, caused some unfavorable comment. The caucus was not long in session, but there was some compromise talk, and names were called for. In addition to those mentioned last Jane was that of President E. G. Robinson of Brown University, but a general view of the field after to-day's experiences would lead one to think a transfer of the Burstow vote to Mr. Dixon as the most probable result. Balloting will be resumed to-morrow neon, and if there is then no choice another caucus will endeavor to oreak up the monotonous and fruitless isbor of the General Assembly.

SENATOR SCOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

A. WALLACE'S ELECTION TO-DAY ASSURED BY A SMALL MAJORITY-THE HON. JOHN ALLISON THE CHOICE OF THE SENATE AND MR. WALLACE OF THE HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19 .- A ballot was had today in the Pennsylvania Legislature, each House baloting separately to determine the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator John Scott (Rep.), whose term expires in March. In the Upper Chamber, where the Republicans have a majority, the Hon. John Allison of Mercer County, Register of the United States Treasury, was elected by 11 votes, the vote standing: Allison, 29; Wm. A. Wallace (Dem.), 18. In the Lower hamber, where the majority is Democratic, the Hon. Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield County, at present a State Senater, was elected by 19 votes, the vote being: Alli-Wallace, 107. A Republican member of the Lower House was absent, and in the Senate a Republican was paired with Wallace, the Democratic candidate. In consequence of their difference, the two Houses will meet in Joint Convention to-morrow to resume balloting eight votes upon the vote of to-day, or a majority of even in case the absent Republican returns. All the seven in case the absent Republican returns. All the Democrats who threatened to built the Wallace nomination have been won over or forced over into his ranks. During last night there was a great influx of Democratic "rounders" and builtes. The notorious 'equire McMullin and Mart Kiliacky of Philadelphia were conspicuous among those who openly avowed their intention to keep the doubtful members up to their work, and threatened all manner of dire things against positive builters. During the proceedings in the House they crowded the loobies and the floor. Ex-Senator Buckalew himself was present during the balloting.

JOSEPH B. M'DONALD'S SMALL MAJORITY IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS. Jan. 19.-The following is the result of the vote for United States Senator to-day : In the Senate, Joseph E. McDonald, 23; Pratt, 15; Thompson, 7; Buchanan, 4; Hoiman, 1. In the House, McDonald, 53; Pratt, 26; Buchanan, 9; Holman, 3; Brown, 2; Curry, 2; five members being

This vote gives Mr. McDonald two majority on joint ballot. To-morrow the Houses will meet in joint seesion to compare the vote and complete the election by s

NO CHOICE YET BY THE TENNESSEE LEGISLA-TURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19 .- The two Houses of the Tennessee Legislature balloted separately at noon to day for a United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood : Johnson, 6; Stephens, 6; Brown, 3; Bate, 4; Savage, 2; Quarles, 2; Ewing, 1; Kennedy, 1. The re suits of the second and third ballots were the same as but one ballot was had. Ex-President Johnson received anow-storm came up, and nothing has been heard of 11 votes; Stephens, 11; Brown, 11; Bate, 11; Quaries, them since. It is feared they are drowned or frozen to 5; Ewing, 6; Savage, 6; Brownlew, 2; Hawkins, 1.

Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATOR RAMSEY AHEAD IN MINNESOTA. Sr. PAUL, Jan. 19 .- In the Legislature to-day he vote for United States Senator was as follows:

In the Sonate—A. Ramsey, 18; C. K. Davis, 8; J. Donnelly, 12; scattering, 2.
In the House—A. Ramsey, 42; I. Donnelly, 41; C. K. Davis, 8; — Gliman, 2; scattering, 4.
The Democratic caucus last night nominated Ignatius Donnelly for United States Senator. The caucus was not full, and there is said to be considerable dissatisfaction with the nomination.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S RE-ELECTION CERTAIN.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 19 .- An election of United States Senator occurred in each branch of the Legislature at 11 o'clock this morning. The vote was as follows: In the Senate the Hop. Hannibal Hamilia re ceived 27 votes, and the Hon. John C. Talbot 31. In the House the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin received 84 votes, the Hon. John C. Taibot 49, Sidney Perham 3, Wm. S. Haines I, and Joshua Chamberlain I.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT IN MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Jan. 19 .- The first ballot for United States Senator was taken at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the following result : In the Senate-Chandler, 17; McClellan, 1; Chamberlain, 2; A. C. Baldwin, 1; Felch, 1; Lathrop, 3; Chrystiancy, 2; Barnes, 3; Blatr, 1; W. A. Moore, 1. In the House-Chandler, 46; Childs, 4; Bag ley, 1; Chrystiancy, 2, and the remainder scattering.

St. Louis, Jan 19 .- A vote in the General

Assembly for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: In the Sanate-Cockrell, 32; Parker, 6. In the House-Cockrell, 93; Schurz, 5; Parker, 22, and

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.-The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphed to The Chicago Inter-Ocean to-night that Carpenter's election is now certain.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION TO DAY. Dover, Del., Jan. 19 .- A vote will be taken for United States Senator in both houses joint convention. Mr. Thomas F. Bayard will be re-

BALLOTING WITHOUT A RESULT IN NEBRASKA. Омана, Neb., Jan. 19.—The first ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as fellows: Thayer, 17; Dundy, 12; Paddock, 9; Mason, 5; scattering, 6. The number necessary to a choice is 27.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROOKLYN. THREE LIVES LOST IN A BURNING TENEMENT-HOUSE, AND TWO PERSONS BADLY WOUNDED.

There were three fires in Brooklyn last night, and one of them was attended with serious oss of life. A few minutes after 6 p. m., a fire broke out in the cellar of the greecry store at Hoys and Pacific sts. The flattes rau through the building, a tenement-house, with surprising rapidity. The proprietor of the grocery store, Fredcrick Boedocker, was the first to discover the fire. He immediately gave the alarm, and a wild scene of excitement ensued. The building was four stories in hight and each floor was occupied by the families of mechans. The roar rooms of the second floor were the home of Boedecker and his family; the third story was occu

pied by Patrick McCormack and family and Mrs. Flood and her two sons; the fourth story by Jona McGarry and his sister. lied with heavy volumes of snoke. A large and excited crown of spectators soon gathered upon the sidewalks near the building. They could hear, with startcries of children. Suddenly, while efforts were made to raise a ladder against the building, an old woman, Mary Flood by name, appeared at one of the fourth story windows. She stood with outstretched hands for a me ment as if appealing for aid. If she said anything, her voice was drowned in the noise of the flames and the crash of falling timbers. She stood at the open window only a moment and then sprang out. There was a quiez, sharp crash as she struck the awaing over the grocery store, then a dull, heavy thad as she foil to the sidewalk. An involuntary cry of horror came from the crowd. Before her mangled and bleeding body could be picked up, her two sons, John and Tuomas, aged respectively 39 and 32, jumped through the same window from which she had thrown herself. They also struck the sidewalk. Upon inting the woman it was discovered that her need and limbs were badly crushed.

died half an nour after her fatal jump. The two young men were also taken to the hospital, and it is believed that they sustained injuries which will result in their In the mean time a ladder had been placed against the In the mean time a ladder had been placed against the building, but was found to be too short for servise Another ladder was procured, but white the two wer spliced, the McCormack family were making desperations to be too seen the following the making desperations as a sound marrie woman, in her desperation sets of a clothes line, an placing one end in the hands of her daughter. Nellie told her to hold fast and she would lower he to the walk. The girl, a child of 13, healthie at first, but upon her mother's entreaty, obeyed, and the mother, nerved with the strength of despair, sowly lowered the child from the window. The rope swayes to and fro, and at times the flames shot out from the windows and darted around the child, yet she held fast until within a few feet of the sidewalk, when she felt but was not badly burt.

s taken to the Long Island College Hospital, an

windows and darted around the child, yet she held fast until within a few feet of the sidewalk, when she fell, but was not badly hurt.

By this time the ladder had been spliced and raised, and at that juncture Chief-Engineer Novius and three steam engines arrived on the scene. In the room with Mrs. McCormack were her aged father, John, and her missand, Patrick, completely paralyzed with terror. The two mon could do nothing but shout for help. The smoke poured into the room and almost blinded the pincky woman, and the heat from the raging fire below became unbearable. Heatily lowering herself from the window she reached the ladder and made her way to the sidewalk. But her father and husband remained, and were soon suffocated. With the exception of these men and the Floods, every one in the house except.

The Fire Department, under the direction of Chief Nevins, made every effort against the fire, but it was not extinguished until it had run through the entire building. As soon as possibly the Chief in person instituted a scarch for the bodies of the two McCormacks. They were found by fireman Connors in the rear room of the third floor. The cold man was discovered in a kneeling position, his son lying on the floor, with his face downward. The remains were conveyed to the Third Precinct Station-house. The origin of the fire is not known. Beedecker, the groceryman, says that two plumbers were at work in the ceilar about 5 p. m., endavoring to thaw as frozen water pipe. He was insured for \$2,000 in the Gamania Insurance Company. Example 10 pidling was \$12,000.

A fire broke out in the second floor of No.

A fire broke out in the second floor of No. 81 McKibbin-st. last evening. The building was owned by George Winkler, and occupied by Lewis Lewissky. The books and furniture were damaged to the amount of \$600; no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN THIS CITY-LOSS \$2,500. A fire broke out last evening in the five-story

brick building, No. 267 Canai-st., occupied by Kern & Nicolal, manufacturers of trimmings, but it was speedily extinguished. Kern & Nicolai lose about \$2,000 damage on their stock, and the damage to the bulinking is about

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY. New-Haven, Jan. 19 .- The hearing in the

case of the application of Insurance Commissione Stedman for the appointment of a trustee to take charge of the American National Life and Trust Company of this testimony to show that the new insurance building was not worth more than \$125,000. The defendant corporation will claim that it is worth three times that sum, and this is an important item of the Company's assets. The hearing will last several days.

THE WATERFORD BURGLARS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Three prisoners who have been arrested here, charged with being implicated to the burglary at Waterford, near Albany, N. Y., new awart the requisition of Governor Tilden for their return. A clock tound in the possession of one of them, has been identified by Richard P. H. Wall of Waterford, N. Y. The prisoners are said to be old Sing Sing con-

EIGHT FISHERMEN LOST IN A SNOW-STORM. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 19.-The captain and seven men of the fishing schooner Fred Eimer of Provincetown, while off this narber on Monday morning, went out in a boat to set their trawls. A blinding

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH QUESTIONS.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR THE ARMY OF THE NORTH-MEASURE TO PREVENT OUTRAGES ON

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1870

The King has departed for the Army of the North. He arrived at Guadalajara this evehing. On account of the frequent outrages on railway trains and employés, the Government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicin-

ity of a railroad shall be shot. The Marquis of Bedmar has been appointed President of the Spanish Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition.

THE ATTACK ON THE GUSTAY-SEVERE PUNISHMENT

TO BE VISITED ON ZARAUZ, MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875. The commander of the Spanish squadron before Zarauz has been instructed to inflict severe punishment on that town.

THE MOVEMENT FOR PROCLAIMING ALFONSO KING -ITS ORIGIN.

THE MOVEMENT FOR PROCLAIMING ALFONSO KING—

Paris (Dec. 31) telegram to The London Times.

It is some time since that Marshal Serrano was informed by Prime of Rivers himself that he proposed to have the Prime proclaimed, and that he saw no other sclutton to the existing condition of Spain. In vain did the Marshal offer him the most elevated positions in Spain, and even the Captain-Generalship of Cuba. Prime of Rivers petrsted in his declarations, leaving Serrano free to deprive him of his command. But Serrano had not then the power necessary to supersede the Captain-General of Madrid, of whose intimate relations with the Alfonsist party he was aware. He was confident, too, that Prime of Rivers knew that he alone disposed of the armed force. It was under these circumstances that Serrano repaired to the Army of the North. There, too, he encountered the same language. He met only Generals disposed to proclaim Don Alfonso, and not to fight in order to promote his own success. On this becoming known, it, dissipated the apprehensions created has evening by the dispatch simply amouncing the rising of the three battations of Murviedro, under Martines Campos, and more decisive and complete tidings were expected to-day. This expectation was not disappointed. Toward in clock this afterneon the news reached the Armies of the North and Center had made common cause with Martinez Campos's battations; that the Madrid carrison, informed beforehand when the movement was to occur, had proclaimed the Prince of the Armies of the North and Center had made common cause with Martinez Campos's battations; that the Madrid carrison, informed beforehand when the movement was to occur, had proclaimed the Prince of the Asturias King of Spain under the title of "time Regency Ministry," had been constituted. It had been carefully prepared, and would constituted. It had been carefully prepared, and would constitute a real alliance Ministry against all sections of the Conservative party.

TROUBLES BETWEEN TURKEY AND MONTE-

RESIGNATION OF THE TURKISH MINISTER OF POR-EIGN AFFAIRS-A MORE CONCILIATORY POLICY LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED BY HIS SUCCESSOR. VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned on account of the complications growing out of the Podgerstza outrage. The policy of his successor will be more conciliatory. But should a couflict become unavoidable. Austria will endeavor to confine it to the narrowest limits.

The Montenegrin residents of Trieste and Constantipople are preparing to return home.

THE CUBAN INSURBECTION. MOVEMENTS OF MAXIMO GOMEZ-RIS PURFOSE IN CROSSING THE TROCHA-SPANISH EFFORTS TO KEEP INTELLIGENCE OF HIS OPERATIONS

SECRET. HAVANA, Jan. 19 .- According to official information published in the journals, the insurgents comengagement near San Marcos, and retired during the night. Three battalions of Spanish troops started in pursuit. Gomez, Sanquili, and Sanchez sent a portion of their forces over the Ziza River on the 14th of January at Paso Castana. They met with a repulse from a Spanish detachment there, and immediately recrossed the river, leaving behind 20 killed. The Spaniards lost six men killed in the fight. The movements of the Spanish forces commanded by Gens. Esponda and Valera have obliged the lusurgents

other near the Trindad River, and both are subdivided iato small equads. The authorities say that the number of troops in the Cinco-Villas district continues to increase, and their activity will not leave the insurgents a moment's rest

until defeated or forced to recross the Trocha. Escape in this direction may soon be impossible for the insur-The vessels of the navy watch closely all places where expeditions from abroad can land.

The Voz de Cuba says: "Gomez believed he could be enter the Cinco Villas region and burn plantations with impunity. He expected no registance on our part, and boped that many men would join him. He finds on the contrary, that he has to fly before 18 battations, which are in hot parsuit, and will rous his force completely unless it succeeds in recrossing the Trocha." Contrary reports of mittary movements in the Cinco Villas are in circulation, but a rigorous censorship prevents their publication. enter the

ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF ENGLAND,

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875. The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold issued a bulletin this afternion stating that be has had another hemorrhage and is weaker.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 20-2:30 a. m. The condition of Prince Loopold shows no improve ment. It is certain that unless the hemorrhage is speed

BISHOP OF PADERBORN TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1875.

The Bishop of Paderborn was to-day conducted to the fortress of Wesel, where he is to be con-

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF CANON KINGSLEY. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1878.

It is announced this afternoon that Canon Kingsley is dying. London, Wednesday, Jan. 20-2:30 a. m Sir William Gull, M. D., reports that Canon Kingsley is severely prostrated by inflammation of the lungs. The acuter spinptoms are diminishing, and there is fair

hope that the patient may rally.

THE CANADIAN BOARD OF TRADE. THE ANNUAL SESSION OPENED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19 .- The Dominion Board of Trade opened its annual session to-day with a large attendance of delegates from all the Provinces. MEMORIAL AGAINST THE DUTIES IMPOSED IN THE

UNITED STATES ON TEAS COMING FROM CANADA. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.-The members of the Board of Trade interested in the tea trade beld a meeting here and passed the following resolutions:

meeting here and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the removal of the differential duty of 10 per cent on teas and coffices coming from the United ctates into Canada, white the United States levy a differential duty of 10 per cent on those articles passing from Canada into that country, has been found to set injuriously to trade, and does not accord with a true spirit of reciprocity between the two countries; that a memorial be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Prime Minister at Ottawa, asking him to use the influence of the Government with that of the United States for the purpose of having the differential duty of 10 per cent at present leviced on teas and coffices going from Canada into that country removed, and, pending such removal, that the differential duty of 10 per cent at present leviced on teas and coffices going from Canada into that country removed, and, pending such removal, that the differential duty of 10 per cent at present leviced on tens in Coffices going from Canada; and that this memorial be sigued by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting.

Delegates were appointed to carry out the views of

Delegates were appointed to carry out the views of

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A HOTEL

PROPRIETOR. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 19 .- Hiram H. Wilson of Boiton, proprietor of the Bolton and Mobiean Hotels, mysteriously disappeared on Monday. He had been traced to Troy, where all clue is lost. For some weeks past he has suffered from mental aperration. His wife, who is in delicate health, is sorely distressed at his absence.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 19.—A switch engine on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railrand, at Champaige, Ill., exploded on Sunday, silling the freman and system tenders.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Figh Commissioners of the New-Regiond States host their annual meeting this morning at the State House. Highly favorable reports were made of the progress of placeuliure in New England.

PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Pennsylvania Ware-house Company is establishing at the present time as entensive leging storage yard at the junction of the Philadelphia and Treates and the Philadelphia and Reading Railreaus. This was advented by the hisp Convention of Iron Mandacianan halls was advented by the hisp